

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, )  
Plaintiff, ) 3:09-CR-0016-LRH-VPC  
v. )  
JASEN L. DUSHANE, ) ORDER  
Defendant. )

Before the court is defendant Jasen L. Dushane’s (“Dushane”) motion to vacate, set aside, or correct his sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255. ECF No. 109. The United States filed an opposition to the motion. ECF No. 114.

Also before the court are defendant Dushane's motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* (ECF No. 110) and motion for appointment of counsel (ECF No. 113).

## I. Facts and Background

On October 13, 2009, the court sentenced Dushane to two years' imprisonment based on his guilty plea to aggravated identity theft in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1028A. ECF No. 41. Dushane served his time and was eventually released from prison. After his release, Dushane violated his conditions of supervised release. On September 12, 2014, the court imposed a one-year sentence against Dushane for two separate violations of supervised release and ordered Dushane to serve the sentence consecutively with a separate sentence imposed by the Eastern District of California for an

1 offense that he committed in that district. ECF No. 90. Dushane appealed his conviction and  
 2 sentence for violating the conditions of his supervised release which was ultimately upheld by the  
 3 Ninth Circuit. ECF No. 104. Thereafter, Dushane filed the present motion to vacate, set aside, or  
 4 correct his sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255. ECF No. 109.

5 **II. Motion to Vacate Sentence (ECF No. 109)**

6 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255, a prisoner may move the court to vacate, set aside, or correct  
 7 a sentence if “the sentence was imposed in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United  
 8 States, or that the court was without jurisdiction to impose such sentence, or that the sentence was  
 9 in excess of the maximum authorized by law, or is otherwise subject to collateral attack.”  
 10 28 U.S.C. § 2255; 2 Randy Hertz & James S. Liebman, Federal Habeas Corpus Practice and  
 11 Procedure § 41.3b (5th ed. 2005).

12 In his motion, Dushane argues that he is entitled to post-conviction relief under  
 13 Section 2255 for two reasons: (1) that he was improperly sentenced for the same crime in violation  
 14 of double jeopardy; and (2) ineffective assistance of counsel. ECF No. 109. The court has reviewed  
 15 Dushane’s motion and finds that it is without merit.

16 First, “[s]ection 2255 may not be invoked to relitigate questions which were or should have  
 17 been raised on direct appeal from the judgment of conviction.” *Hammond v. United States*, 408  
 18 F.2d 481, 483 (9th Cir. 1969) (internal citations omitted); *see also, United States v. Hayes*, 231  
 19 F.3d 1132, 1139 (9th Cir. 2000) (“When a defendant has raised a claim and has been given a full  
 20 and fair opportunity to litigate it on direct appeal, that claim may not be used as a basis for a  
 21 subsequent §2255 petition.”). Here, Dushane directly appealed his sentence for the supervised  
 22 release violations and raised the same double jeopardy argument before the Ninth Circuit. Further,  
 23 the Ninth Circuit explicitly rejected Dushane’s argument, finding that “the sentence was neither  
 24 substantively unreasonable nor the result of impermissible double counting.” *United States v.*  
 25 *Dushane*, 623 Fed. Appx. 335 (9th Cir. 2015) (unpublished). Because Dushane had a full and fair  
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1 opportunity to litigate this challenge in his direct appeal, he is barred from rearguing it on  
2 collateral review. *United States v. Davis*, 417 U.S. 333, 342 (1974).

3 Second, the court finds that Dushane's counsel was not constitutionally ineffective in this  
4 action. The Sixth Amendment to the Constitution provides that criminal defendants "shall enjoy the  
5 right to have the assistance of counsel for his defense." U.S. Const. Amend. VI. A defendant's  
6 counsel is presumed competent. *See United States v. Cronic*, 466 U.S. 648, 658 (1984). Thus, to  
7 establish ineffective assistance of counsel, a petitioner must show that his counsel's performance  
8 was deficient, and that petitioner was prejudiced as a result of counsel's deficient performance.  
9 *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 687 (1984). In determining whether counsel's performance  
10 was deficient, the court must examine counsel's overall performance, both before and at trial, and  
11 must be highly deferential to the attorney's judgments." *Quintero-Barraza*, 78 F.3d at 1348 (citing  
12 *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 688-89) (internal quotations omitted). Once a petitioner has established that  
13 counsel's performance was deficient, the petitioner "must then establish that there is a reasonable  
14 probability that, but for counsel's unprofessional errors, the result of the proceeding would have  
15 been different. A reasonable probability is a probability sufficient to undermine confidence in the  
16 outcome." *Id.* Further, a counsel's conduct or action is not deficient when made for tactical or  
17 strategic reasons that were not "outside the wide range of professionally competent assistance."  
18 *United States v. Quintero-Barraza*, 78 F.3d 1344, 1348 (9th Cir. 1996).

19 In his motion, Dushane contends that his former counsel was constitutionally deficient  
20 because counsel "released on the record confidential attorney client communication[s]" to the court  
21 by explaining to the court at sentencing Dushane's reasons for not admitting to the supervised  
22 release violations. *See* ECF No. 109. However, Dushane has failed to show that his counsel acted  
23 unreasonably or unprofessionally by advising the court that the reason Dushane chose to not admit  
24 to the violations of supervised release was to preserve the viability of Dushane's appeal of his  
25 conviction in the Eastern District of California. Such an admission was a tactical decision of  
26 counsel to provide information to the court during sentencing. As such, the court cannot find that

1 counsel's conduct was "outside the range of professionally competent assistance." *Quintero-*  
2 *Barraza*, 78 F.3d at 1348. Further, Dushane has failed to show that counsel's actions prejudiced  
3 him in any way or manner in this action. No additional charges or sentencing enhancements were  
4 considered by the court because of counsel's statement. Nor was Dushane's sentence effected in  
5 any way by counsel's admission. Thus, Dushane has failed to establish that counsel's performance  
6 was constitutionally deficient or that he was prejudiced by that conduct. Accordingly, the court  
7 shall deny Dushane's motion to vacate, set aside, or correct his sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C.  
8 § 2255.

9 **III. Motion to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* (ECF No. 110)**

10 The court has reviewed Dushane's petition to proceed *in forma pauperis* on his § 2255  
11 motion along with the attached financial information and finds that he has satisfied the  
12 requirements for financial hardship. It is clear Dushane is not financially able to meet the filing  
13 requirements for post-conviction filings. Therefore, good cause appearing, the court shall grant  
14 Dushane's motion and allow him to seek post-conviction relief without the prepayment of fees or  
15 costs.

16 **IV. Motion for Appointment of Counsel (ECF No. 113)**

17 An indigent petitioner seeking relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 may move the court for  
18 appointment of representation to pursue that relief. 18 U.S.C. § 3006(A)(2)(B). The court has  
19 discretion to appoint counsel when the interest of justice so requires. 18 U.S.C. § 3006(A)(2). The  
20 interest of justice so requires where the complexities of the case are such that denial of counsel  
21 would amount to a denial of due process. *See Brown v. United States*, 623 F.2d 54, 61 (9th Cir.  
22 1980).

23 Here, the court has reviewed the documents and pleadings on file in this matter and finds  
24 that appointment of counsel is not warranted. The issues raised in Dushane's underlying §2255  
25 motion are not complex and Dushane has made no showing as to why denial of counsel would  
26 amount to a denial of due process. Further, the court has reviewed Dushane's underlying §2255

1 motion above and finds that it is without merit. Therefore, the court shall deny Dushane's motion  
2 for appointment of counsel.

3 **V. Certificate of Appealability**

4 Under the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 ("AEDPA"), "an appeal  
5 may not be taken to the court of appeals from . . . the final order in a proceeding under section  
6 2255" unless a district court issues a certificate of appealability ("COA") based on "a substantial  
7 showing of the denial of a constitutional right." 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1)(B).

8 Here, the court finds that Dushane has not shown a denial of a constitutional right in his  
9 motion. In denying his motion, the court notes that Dushane has failed to raise a meritorious  
10 challenge to his conviction and sentence based on ineffective assistance of counsel. *See Supra*,  
11 Section II. As such, the court finds that Dushane has failed to demonstrate that reasonable jurists  
12 would find the court's assessment of his claims debatable or wrong. *See Allen v. Ornoski*, 435 F.3d  
13 946, 950-951 (9th Cir. 2006). Therefore, the court shall deny Dushane a certificate of appealability  
14 as to his motion to vacate sentence pursuant to U.S.C. § 2255.

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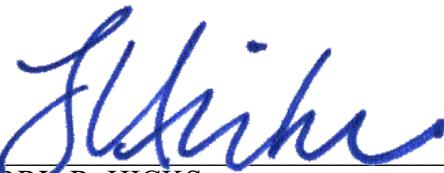
16 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that defendant's motion to vacate, set aside, or correct his  
17 sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 (ECF No. 109) and motion for appointment of counsel  
18 (ECF No. 113) are DENIED.

19 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defendant's motion to proceed *in forma*  
20 *pauperis* (ECF No. 110) is GRANTED *nunc pro tunc*.

21 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defendant is DENIED a certificate of appealability.

22 IT IS SO ORDERED.

23 DATED this 9th day of August, 2016.

24   
25 LARRY R. HICKS  
26 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE